

*Juniperus procera*. (Pinaceae.) 39185. Seeds of the East African Cedar from Asmara, Africa. Presented by the Director, Government Bureau of Colonization. "A tree ranging in Eritrea from 20 to 25 meters in height, and one meter in diameter, with open oval form; bark split into long narrow strips; branches cylindrical. Leaves scale-like, small, in four series, semioval or lengthened-linear in the same plant. Flowers dioecious. Fruit globose-ovoid or depressed globose, 5-7 mm. in diameter, blackish-blue and pruinose at maturity. In the Altipiano and its foothills from 2200 to 3000 meters height." (Adriano Fiori, Boschi e Piante Legnose dell'Eritrea.)

*Macadamia ternifolia*. (Proteaceae.) 39144. Seeds from Sydney, Australia. Purchased from Anderson & Co. "A moderate-sized tree, about 40 feet high, with dense dark-green foliage, native of northeastern Australia. It bears very hard nuts of the size of marbles, on spikes 5 to 8 inches long; the nuts are edible and of an agreeable flavor, being much relished in Australia, and sometimes retailed in Sydney at from eight pence to one shilling per pound. The extremely hard shell is the only drawback to these. The tree is propagated by seed; thrives and bears fruit at Peradeniya, where it has been introduced in 1868. Suited to medium elevations." (Macmillan, Handbook of Tropical Gardening.) See Plant Immigrant Bulletin No. 78 for illustration and previous introduction.

*Madhuca indica*. (Sapotaceae.) 39182. Seeds of this species and *M. longifolia* from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sibpur, Calcutta, India. Presented by the Superintendent. "It may be said that there are two great products of these trees, (formerly known as *Bassia latifolia*, *B. longifolia*, and *B. malabarica*) seeds. A gum or gutta (the milky sap hardened) flows from incisions or abrasions on the stem. In some parts of the country ringing of the stem is practised just on the setting of the fruits. When this is done the gum may be obtained in abundance. The bark is employed as a dye. The flowers, the oil, the spirit distilled from the flowers, and the bark are all used medicinally. Lastly the timber has some merit, but the trees, as a rule, are too valuable to allow their being killed for this purpose. The mahua shows its leaves from February to April. The cream-colored flowers appear in great clusters (of 30 to 50) near the ends of the branches, from March to April, and are soon followed by the young leaves. Preparatory to the harvest of flowers the people clear the ground below the trees by burning the weeds and smoothing the soil. About March the flowers begin to come to maturity, and every morning just after sunrise the succulent corolla-